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N. E. FARMER.

HOME-BRED STOCK.

If good working oxen are desired, and Herefords or Devons are not to be procured, as you cannot see the precise form or character in either the bull or cow, select such as in their general conformation approach nearest the models required; but much more is to be relied on in using such as belong to good working families. A form somewhat relieved from the unwieldiness of the more bulky ox, should be selected, with longer legs, lighter carcass, firmer muscle, medium bone, slanting shoulder, well knit withers, broad chest; spreading the fore legs well, yet not too deep; ribs well arched immediately behind the shoulders, affording ample room for the heart and lungs to play, and reaching well back and near the hips; a broad level back; and most especially a fine open countenance, with as much intelligence and as kindly disposition as possible. Such an animal, with proper attention and feed, will nearly come up to the horse in capacity and endurance, and when loosed from the yoke, will fatten kindly, and pay the grazier as generously as the plowman. The Devon and Hereford, and their crosses, though unequalled for the yoke are not surpassed for grazing and the shambles.

The pig should have a short fine snout; an eye that will not look you out of countenance—nothing of the vermillion hue; a mouse ear we prefer, (though others that prefer a large size may be compelled to take a flop ear with it;) a little jowl; a short neck; capacious chest; broad back, a little crowning if very long, or perfectly level if very short; belly well let down; legs short and standing on the toes; broad and deep hams; tail small and well set up, with a kink or two in it; little hair and no bristles; a soft handler; quiet habits, and any color you please. He should mature early, and fatten at any age between nine and eighteen months; eat moderately, and convert into pork on equitable shares whatever food he takes; returning as near one fourth in weight as possible when nutritious, or if coarser and lighter, as much as he can afford.

To all this, the farmer may say, this is a very plausible theory, and we are willing to concede it may be true enough, but unfortunately we are beyond the reach of such improvement; our neighbors have not this fine stock, nor have we the means to go abroad and procure. Well, then, gentlemen, we will advise you what to do. For your breeders, use the very best animals you have or can procure; and if access to a male stock animal of the right kind can be had, do n't button up your pockets when the price is stated, but pay liberally. Every penny thus expended is seed scattered on a fertile soil, that in a few months will return you ten or twenty fold. And when your young stock is produced, do n't sell your best filly because she will bring a few dollars more than an indifferent one; or work her till superannuated, and breed from some crazy jade, because she is fit for nothing else. Do n't take your best calf to the butcher, and raise the others because they are worthless to him; but save your best, your very best heifer, and if your neighbors have not a better bull than your best cow affords, save that for use, though his carcass should be worthless when you have done with him, which it is not.

If your sheep are of the common kinds, any of the improved rams will benefit them; but do not attempt mixing the improved breeds, unless you are a skillful and experienced breeder. They have been brought to their present perfection only by careful and judicious crossing. An unlucky cross may unsettle this nice adjustment; and from two races eminent in their own peculiar excellence, you may get a third with most of the faults and scarcely any of the merits of either. The points of a highly improved breed are like the well-balanced elements in a chemical compound, that are brought together and sustained by their just proportions, scientifically arranged. If another element be presented, or an excess of what is already held in combination, a disturbing principle is afforded, that, by its attraction, resolves the elements into new and mischievous combinations, that successive generations may be required to re-establish. But no danger need be apprehended by crossing on to an indifferent stock; it might be difficult to make it worse, and there are ninetynine chances in a hundred that it will be made better.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

VARIETIES—SUGGESTION.

A correspondent at Buffalo, "G. P.," has drawn the following portrait of what he calls an enemy of book farming—a class of men once very numerous, but now fortunately quite limited. After noticing the many benefits he has derived from agricultural reading, he says: "The individual I allude to, despised books and papers, saying book farming was fit only for fools; other people could get along well enough without it. His wood yard was in front of his house; the gate was broken down; the windows broken and filled with rags; around his barn roamed numbers of half-starved cattle and pigs, the strongest rushing over the weakest, and twice as many of all kinds as he could keep with profit. And *such* pigs! They were the true landpike breed; legs and snouts as long as the rest of their body; and might be seen standing at a rail fence, digging up the third row of potatoes on the other side. Improvement of stock he scorned as he did books; mortgages accumulated, and his farm went under the hammer of the auctioneer."

"I have seen a communication in the Cultivator, in which the writer says he always takes away the nest eggs of hens, and that he has never known a nest deserted in consequence. His experience differs from mine; as I have kept some 20 or 30 hens for several years, and they almost always leave their nest when the nest eggs are removed. My hens are of the breed called Poland hens, excellent layers, and rarely setting until the third year."

"There are many farmers who complain of being too poor to purchase and pay for an agricultural paper. As I have not seen the thing mentioned, I would suggest the propriety of forming farmers' associations or clubs, to purchase books and papers, relating to agriculture; and having meetings at suitable places to take out books and papers, to relate their experience in farming, and discuss topics relating to agriculture. In this way, by the payment of a very small sum individually, a large circle of farmers might be provided for; and I have no doubt with the most beneficial results."—*Albany Cult.*

WATER LIME—CISTERNS.

Charles Merriwether, of Graysville, Ky., requests some "information as to burning water or hydraulic lime, the best sand to mix with it, and the mode of making cisterns."

Hydraulic lime is burned in the usual manner, but as it will not slake like common lime, it is ground to fit it for use. Hydraulic lime varies so much in quality, that no general rule can be given as to the quantity of sand it will bear in making cement. When good, three bushels of sand to one of lime, will be the proper quantity, although some use more sand. The sand should be sharp and clean. There should be no clay or loam among it; since if these are present, the cement will not have the requisite hardness, or set quickly. The best method of making cisterns, is to dig the excavation of the proper size and depth; then make over the bottom a firm floor of stone, or brick laid in cement, (a single flat stone like those used for paving, that will make an entire bottom, is the best,) and on this foundation build the wall of stone or brick for the reservoir. Whatever may be the material of the wall, it should receive one or two coats of cement on the inside, to insure its being water tight. Some, in making cisterns, place the cement on the earth of the pit, using neither stone or bricks. Where the ground is very dry, and the sides can be made smooth, this method, where two or more coverings of cement are used, may answer; but in general, the best way is to construct a wall as above directed. The cistern when made must be covered so as to be secure against frost. In making the cement, it must not be wet up, or prepared, faster than it is wanted for use, as lying for any considerable time spoils it.—*Ibid.*

Tomatoes a Cure for Scours in Pigs.—Last fall, we had a pig that was taken with the scours badly. We tried various remedies for it with but little effect. One day we threw over to it two or three tomatoes, which it ate readily, and which we found gave it relief. By following this course a few days, it was finally cured.—*Maine Farmer.*

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SEEDING ON GREEN-SWARD FURROWS.

Mr Putnam—In your paper of the 31st of August, there is an inquiry, in what part of the State the experiment has been made of seeding on green-sward furrows, and how the farmers liked the practice. We are disposed to give "Essex" information concerning our experience and practice, without participating at all in the dispute whether this be old or new husbandry.

Some twenty or twentyfive years since, the writer was told that Mr Z. Estis, of Hanover, practiced plowing sward-bound fields, manuring and seeding with grass, without any intervening crop. The first suggestion of such a course was sufficient inducement to make an experiment, as much fruitless labor and expense had been given in attempts to raise grain crops on cold and clayey soils. Every experiment made has been attended with very satisfactory results. There is no loss of crop in the course, and yet most of the purposes of naked fallow are fully accomplished. The gradual dissolving of the sod prevents the soil from falling into too compact a state, (a common evil on low lands,) and imparts nourishment for many years to the new grass. We have a field which was plowed and seeded in August, 1825: it has not been very frequently or copiously dressed with manure, and is still in better condition than mowing fields generally. Another field, seeded twelve years ago, and dressed once in two years, produced this year a very large first crop and a second is now ready for mowing. This practice is worthy of all commendation on land not suited to grain crops. Where Indian corn would be likely to grow well, we should think it a more economical and better course to plow in the spring, apply manure, plant with corn, cultivate with a level surface, and sow grass seed at the last hoeing.

"Essex" seems disposed to blame farmers for neglect in communicating to the public, if the system concerning which he inquires, has been pursued "for a long course of years." Remissness in communication is no doubt an easily besetting sin, and the writer will not deny that it sometimes lies at his door; but on this subject there is no consciousness of any improper reserve on his part;—all suitable occasions have been embraced to direct the attention of farmers to a practice so intimately connected with their interest and prosperity. All practicable publicity has been given to views entertained on the subject. In an account of the cultivation of the writer's farm, which was published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. x., page 360, this practice was mentioned as part of the system pursued. In the county of Plymouth, the practice has not been extended proportionate to its utility; but we have the satisfaction of seeing a good number of farmers every year adopting it, and where one experiment has been fairly made on a farm, an intelligent owner will be very certain to repeat it.

Pembroke, Sept. 2d., 1842. M. ALLEN.

This communication induced us to turn to the back volume where Mr Allen detailed his modes of farming, and we found a part of his account so full of instruction that may be valuable to many of our readers, that we make no apology for republishing it.—Ed.

To the Trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society:

"*Gentlemen*—Situated at a distance from any considerable market town, it would be absurd in me to think of entering into competition in the aggregate amount of crops, with farmers in the vicinity of the city, where manure is attainable to any desired extent. On the supposition, that the management of farms is judged in reference to local advantages and inconveniences, my hope is founded of sustaining a claim to a premium. There have never been any very great improvements made on my farm in any one year. The object has been yearly to add something more in earthly and vegetable substances to the fields, than was taken from them in the removal of crops. To give a just idea of improvements made, a brief history of the operations may be necessary.

My first purchase of land was in 1802—fifteen acres; the greater part of which was in a very rough state, and, as much of it had been tilled, reduced by severe cropping. The rocks were removed to enclose the lots, and the bushes subdued with the plow, as fast as necessary means could be obtained for accomplishing those objects; the progress was not rapid in the beginning, because, being entirely destitute of capital, I was obliged, in seaman's phrase, to 'work my passage.'

"When the fields were enclosed with walls and the bushes subdued, attention was directed to the plats which had been tilled almost to exhaustion. And the principal means of renewing them within my power, was the incorporation of earths of different qualities. Cold and tenacious soils were dressed with silicious earth and other materials that tended to open and warm them. Sandy soils were dressed with clay, swamp mud, and alluvions in which sand formed the least considerable part. This course, in seven years, gave ten tons of English hay where less than two were obtained before, and about double the quantity of grain on the acre.

In 1817, another lot of sixteen acres, a large portion of it in a similar state with the first, was purchased and managed in the same way. About the same time were purchased seven acres of fresh meadow; on which no other improvements have been made than clearing away bushes, tunnelling and cutting ditches in such directions as would irrigate the whole meadow. Another small lot was enclosed from a pasture in 1820, and has since been cultivated as English meadow and tillage. Four acres of the above lots are light sandy soils; six acres hazel loam, suitable for grain or grass; five acres dark friable soil; fifteen acres argillaceous; and ten acres of irrigated fresh meadow. Seven acres were planted with Indian corn the present year—three acres of loam and four acres of sandy soil. On one acre of the loam about six cords of barn manure were spread and plowed in; on another acre, where in other years meadow mud had been applied, six casks of lime were spread; on the other fields, which produced rye the preceding year, there was no application. The corn was planted in drills: this method has been in practice on the farm more than twenty years, and is in my judgment preferable to any other. The corn was harvested between 20th September and 20th October. Weight of the whole crop, 22,381 pounds—298 31-75 bushels. The same field the preceding year, produced 120 bushels of rye. The present year there were only about two acres in rye, and the produce was 25 bushels.

"There are nine acres in tillage, alternately planted with corn and rye, excepting once in five or six years each field is planted with potatoes, beans, or some other vegetable considered favorable as a change from the ordinary course. The stubble of rye is plowed in, immediately after the removal of the crop, and some kind of seed applied to produce herbage to be plowed in as green dressing. Potatoes this year were planted only on the borders of cornfields, under trees, and in other situations where not much produce could be expected,—eighty bushels were gathered. From two hundred to three hundred has been the average crop in the last four years. No other roots are cultivated except in the kitchen garden. Thirtytwo acres are mowed, twenty of which have been plowed and will produce good English hay in common seasons, with liberal manuring; but a succession of wet seasons has introduced on a part of it so much wild grass, that the hay is not now suitable for the market, though good stock hay. There are ten acres of irrigated land, as above mentioned, and two acres of fresh meadow over which the water does not often pass. The hay was located before the offer of premium was published, in such manner that it is impossible for me to ascertain with accuracy the quantity. Some of it was placed in barns with old hay, and some of it sold in the fields. The crop of hay has varied very little for four years, yet supposed to have gradually increased. In 1827, the whole crop was measured in the mow in September, after it was thoroughly settled. Four cords of English hay were considered equal to a ton, and five cords of fresh. According to that measurement, there were thirtythree and three quarter tons of first quality, or good English hay; ten tons of second quality; and fourteen and two fifths tons fresh hay. Five acres then mowed are now in tillage. From two to three tons of second crop are annually cut, in situations where it is not convenient for cattle to feed.

"Compost manure, made with reference to the quality of the soil where it is to be applied, is every year spread on the mowing land. Sand is made a principal ingredient of compost for clayey soils, and swamp mud or clay for loose soils. From three to five hundred loads, forty bushels in the load, are made in a year and applied chiefly in autumn, not so much for choice as necessity, there being no other season of sufficient leisure to accomplish the work. In laying down tilled land to grass, I choose to sow the seed about the last week in August and put no grain with it; but any time in the month of September will do better than either of the spring months; and if sown with winter rye, it will do better than with spring grain. The clayey soils which are not suitable for grain, I sometimes turn over with the plow immediately after the grass is cut, roll down the furrows, and put on a dressing of manure and seed again. In this course cultivated grass is renewed without the loss of any crop. I use chiefly herds grass seed, and put one fourth of a bushel on an acre.

"I have forty acres of pastures of a light soil, and in the possession of other owners, it was alternately tilled and pastured in so quick succession, that only very small crops of corn or rye can now be obtained. The number of acres discouraged me from attempting to renew it in my usual way of mixing soils; and therefore a plan is formed to renew it in the operations of nature. Last spring, a field of between two and three acres was fenced, plowed, and sowed with the seed of the yellow locust tree. The seed came up well, and the most thrifty of the young trees are now three and a half feet high. If the worms should not oppose me, there will probably be a very flourishing grove, which in a few years will effectually recruit the

soil. In this connection, it may not be amiss to mention, that I have this fall sowed five acres of common land with the seed of white pine, and am now planting several acres with acorns, which it is intended to protect against cattle with a fence."

SOWED CORN.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

It may amuse, and perhaps be of some advantage to the agriculturists of the country, to be correctly informed to what extent of production the soil may be relied upon or referred to. This is especially important to those who have but little land to cultivate. My attention having been drawn, in past time, to this subject, I this year (1842) appropriated a piece of ground for the purpose of sowing in broadcast (so called) a quantity of Indian corn. Relying on the prevalent saccharine matter thought to be therein contained, I took what is commonly called sweet corn. It came up well, though its growth was not comparable with that planted in the hill. At the first appearance of the spindle, a portion of the lot of average appearance was cut, and two careful persons were my assistants in weighing the product (August 22.)

The production was as follows: 272 1-2 square feet or one rod, gave at the rate of 13 tons 1225 pounds to the acre. It may be well here to observe, that after spindling, at several subsequent periods, there was a decrease of weight.

My next experiment was made with Southern flat corn. This was scattered in rows. The growth was rapid, favored by the season. This too was taken as the spindle began to appear, and the production was calculated in like manner as in the preceding case, and was a little over 21 tons to the acre (Sept. 2d.)

In both cases these crops were fed out in aid of the pasture.

The result in both these experiments, would seem to give great force to the system of soiling, well thought of and recommended by so many agriculturists.

I am, sir, yours,

JOHN WELLES.

Natick, Sept. 6, 1842.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP IN WINTER.

Extracts from a paper by L. A. Morrell, Esq., in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society:

"It will readily be acknowledged by all who have had the least experience in sheep husbandry, that winter is the season, in our latitude, when the skill of the sheep-master is most severely tested; and that in the ratio of his attention or neglect, is his profit or loss.

The first important point which will be discussed, connected with the winter management of sheep, is *protection*, in support of which greater space will be required than is wished. The strong and inveterate prejudice entertained by thousands of farmers against this necessary matter in sheep economy, is truly surprising; the grounds of which are, that it enervates the constitution and induces disease, and consequently deteriorates the quality and diminishes the quantity of the fleece. It will be my endeavor to prove that these conclusions are the very reverse of being true.

It is now many years since I embarked in sheep husbandry. My original purchase amounted to about 500, the half of which were from the then celebrated Merino flock of General Wadsworth, of Genesee; and the residue the best common wooled sheep that I could procure. I commenced crossing with these, and steadily pursued the policy, even to the present time, of improving their quality by combining fineness and closeness of pile with as much regard to size and vigor of constitution as possible. A judicious course was adopted during the season of pasturage, by changing the flocks often from one field to another, feeding an abundance of hay and grain during winter, but heavy losses, varying from *nine to twelve* per cent.—and let this be noted—would occur yearly, in despite of these efforts. It was not, however, until about the year '35, that my eyes were opened to the cause of this mortality, so sensibly felt in the purse, and revolting to humanity; *it was the necessity of protection.* Accordingly, I forthwith erected a number of barns with sheltering apartments—hereafter to be ascribed—which proved an immediate remedy to these misfortunes. Since that event, on reference to my sheep records, it appears that my loss has not averaged, annually, to exceed *one and a half* per cent. with regard to number, and if *comparative value* were the standard, not the *half of one* per cent., inasmuch as the deaths were confined to small and late lambs, and ewes inclined to age; whereas exposure cut down good as well as indifferent. But to make my limited loss, during the season of foddering, appear still more striking, I will state the fact, that last winter, out of two thousand, sixteen only died of the age of two years and upwards, (several of these through casualties,) and the residue that died were small lambs, ten from bad nursing, and the number about twenty. If this statement is contrasted with the per centage before the resort to protection, it will readily dispel the delusion that it tends to enervate the constitution of sheep.

Although philosophy enters largely in support of the position that sheltering of sheep in our vigorous climate, is a counteracting cause of disease, yet it is deemed necessary to state only a simple fact to overthrow the prejudice heretofore stated in reference to this point. When my flocks were exposed, the diseases to which they were subject were *scab, pelt-rot, scours* or purging, and an excessive discharge of *mucus* from the nose, and many died from apparently no other disease than sheer *poverty.* But since protection, no epidemic has prevailed, and disease of any kind is rare indeed, only occurring in individual cases. From this result, whatever may be the conclusion of some, it must at least be clear to every unprejudiced mind, that *warm shelters* are the *preventives of disease*, rather than the inducing cause.

That protection will deteriorate the quality of the fleece, of which very many seem quite sure, nothing is more groundless; a mere delusion, and like every thing else of this character, originating in ignorance. This class of farmers say, that the Saxons, which yield a finer wool than any other variety, and possessing more delicate constitutions, live in a colder climate than ours, and hence conclude that exposure is necessary *here*, to prevent deterioration. That the climate of parts of Germany, where the pure Saxon abounds, is colder than this latitude, is very true; but the fact it appears, is not known, that *there* protection is of the utmost necessity, and is most rigidly practiced. Ignorance of this is the foundation of the fallacy which so generally prevails.

With the statement of one or two facts, I will close the discussion of this point, although it could be made stronger by other illustrations. The first clip shorn after my flocks were sheltered, their wool (stapled at the Middlesex manufactory, Lowell,) sold, sorted, three cents per lb. higher than the previous one, which arose not from selling the coarsest sheep during the interim, having parted with only about fifty of this class. And again, my wool, previous to that period, was harsh, weak in fibre, and to use a technical term, *dead in feeling*; since then, it has been distinguished by *life, softness and elasticity*, and *great strength of fibre.* This is always a natural and sure consequence, when sheep are kept in vigorous and healthy condition.

The next point I shall notice is, that *protection will increase the weight of the fleece.* All farmers are aware that in fattening swine, or other stock, *mildness of temperature* is of paramount importance to hasten the process—and why? Because the *comfort* of the animal is thereby promoted. And it is asked, will not the same cause produce a similar result with the sheep, when its comfort is thus consulted? Surely this will not be questioned. And who will deny that a sheep in good condition will shear a larger amount of wool than one in very ordinary flesh. But I will leave theory, and resort to stubborn facts spread before me in my sheep records, which will place the point in question beyond the cavil of the most sceptical. Before protection, the average yield of wool per head was from 2 lb. 7 oz. to 2 lb. 9 oz.; and this too, when the flock partook more of the 'old fashioned Merino' characteristics than at present; and provided the same means had been adopted to secure their health and condition as now, the produce would have exceeded 3 lbs.: of this there is not a doubt. The first clip that followed protection, the average per head was 2 lb. 10 oz.; the second, 2 lb. 14 oz.; third, 2 lb. 12 3-4 oz.; fourth, 2 lb. 10 1-2 oz.; and the last clip, 2 lb. 12 oz. The disparity in these averages is in part to be attributed to the difference in the number of yearlings, but mostly to the seasons, which in an unaccountable manner affect sometimes the weight of fleece generally. I shall not go into further particulars, but state that the aggregate increase of five clips, as above, amounts to seventeen hundred pounds, which at the prices sold, would cover the interest of the whole flock for five years, valuing them at one dollar and fifty cents per head! This is submitted as one only of the *solid* arguments in favor of the policy of protection. The legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the above premises is, that sheep kept in good condition will yield a larger quantity of wool—*ergo*—the necessity of protection, as one of the means to promote this condition.

Increase of lambs, is another sure result of protection. It is almost superfluous to tell an intelligent, practical farmer, or the animal physiologist, that in order to produce a healthy and vigorous offspring, the sire and dam should possess sound constitutions, and *good condition during pregnancy* is of the highest importance. By means of great attention to these important particulars, together with skillful crossing, may be ascribed all the improvements which have been made from time to time, in domestic animals."

For Cramp in the Stomach.—Warm water sweetened with molasses or brown sugar, taken freely, will in many cases remove the cramp in the stomach when opium and other remedies have failed.

THE KENTUCKY CORN CROP.

We copied, some months ago, an account of a crop of corn raised by a Mr Young, of Kentucky, which was stated to have averaged 195 bushels to the acre. We expressed at the time our opinion that the crop must have been measured in the cob, but it appears by the following article, copied from the *Dollar Farmer*, (a paper issued from the office of the Louisville Journal,) that our opinion was erroneous:—

WALTER C. YOUNG'S CORN CROP.—We perceive that some of the Eastern editors, in speaking of Mr Young's corn crop of 195 bushels to the acre, say that they presume, of course, that it was not shelled corn. When we said that Mr Young produced 195 bushels of corn to the acre, we meant *corn*. If it had been 195 bushels of corn and cobs, it would not have been so extraordinary. Mr Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon county, Ky., had previously produced 167 bushels to the acre; but Mr Young's crop goes far beyond even that, and it was precisely because it did so far transcend the highest recorded crop, that we deemed it of such vital importance to make Mr Young's method known.

That Mr Young did produce 195 bushels to the acre, we feel just as certain as that we now hold a pen in our hand. It was measured by as respectable gentlemen as any in Jessamine county—gentlemen appointed for the purpose by the Jessamine Agricultural Society. And let it be remembered that this was no first experiment on a single acre. The corn was planted and cultivated according to the method long adopted by Mr Young, and his whole crop was pronounced equal to the five acres measured. This extraordinary crop was produced in 1840, a year very favorable to corn; but we are told by Mr Young that in the dryest years he does not get less than 100 bushels to the acre.

Here then is not "book farming," but a method of cultivation *practiced* for years by a plain, practical, but intelligent farmer. Here then is actual experience for a course of years, the very thing the farmer says he must have before he can be convinced. But, reader, are you convinced? No. You cannot get round the experience, provided it *was* experience, and you will take a short way of evading the matter by simply saying that you do n't believe a word of the whole story.

Strange as it may seem, these worthy farmers that go so strong for *facts* and *experience*, and who yet deny all facts and all experience that do not tally with their own notions—these very farmers are fond of arguing, and like mightily to have the reason or *rationale* of things explained; and many a one of them will yield to a *theory* who will not listen to a *fact*. Well, then, let us look into the theory of Mr Y.'s practice. Hear him:

"My universal rule is, to plow my corn land the fall preceding the spring when I plant; and as early in the spring as possible, I cross-plow as deep as circumstances will permit; and as soon as this is done, I commence checking off—the first way with my large plows, and the second with my small ones; the checks three feet by three, admitting of working the land both ways. And then I plant my corn from the 20th to the 25th of March—a rule to which I adhere with scrupulous exactness; planting from eight to twelve grains in each hill, covering the same from *four to six inches* deep, greatly preferring the latter depth. So soon as my corn is up of sufficient height, I start the large harrow directly over the rows, allowing a horse to walk each side; harrowing the way the corn was planted; and on land prepared as above and harrowed as directed, the hoeing part will be so completely performed by this process, that it will satisfy the most sceptical. Then, allowing the corn thus harrowed, to remain a few days, I start my small plows with the bar next the corn; and so nicely will this be done, that when a row is thus plowed, so completely will the intermediate spaces, hills, &c., be lapped in by the loose earth, occasioned by this system of close plowing, as to render any other work useless for a time. I thin to four stalks upon a hill, never having to transplant, the second plowing being performed with the mould-board towards the rows of corn; and so rapid has been the growth of the corn between the first and second plowings, that this is performed with ease; and when in this stage, I consider my crop safe—my general rule being, never to plow my corn more than four times, and harrow once. My practice is, to put a field in corn two successive years, then grass it, and let it lie eight years—a rule from which I never deviate. Now, I do not pretend that the labor bestowed upon a sod-field to put it in a state of thorough cultivation, does not meet with a fair equivalent from one crop; but I presume no farmer will doubt when I say the second year's crop from sod land is better than the first, with not more than one half the labor. The best system of farming is to produce the greatest amount of profit from the smallest amount of labor."

Now, what are the essentials of this method?

First—Fertility of soil, kept up by his system of manuring and grass, of which we shall not speak.

Second—Early planting. In consequence of this, the corn matures before the dry season commences, and every farmer knows that plenty of rain will make a good crop of corn in almost any soil. They all know that the essential thing for corn is rain, and that there is generally plenty of rain till about the 1st of July. Mr Young might plant his corn considerably later, and have it come up as early, and grow off more rapidly, by soaking it in a solution of saltpetre. Thus would the effect of frost and chilly mornings be in a degree avoided, while we feel confident from our own experience, all injury from the cut-worm would be avoided.

Third—Close planting. Every farmer must know that, to produce the heaviest possible crop, a certain number of stalks must be upon the ground. It is often observed that the great sin of American agriculture is too thin sowing. Grass is nearly always sowed too thin, and the same is true of small grain. In England they sow four and five and sometimes six bushels of oats to the acre; in this country generally not more than a bushel or a bushel and a half. Hence in England they yield three or four times as heavy as in this country; while in this country we never hear of an extraordinary crop where less than three or four bushels to the acre were sown. Now, we venture to affirm that no very large corn crop was ever grown unless it was planted more than usually thick. In the crop of George W. Williams, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, the corn was planted in rows two feet apart, with a stalk every foot in the rows. This crop produced 167 bushels to the acre. But there is another important advantage of close planting. The corn very soon becomes so dense that the ground is shaded, and the growth of the grass is prevented, and the moisture retained in the soil. By this method of cultivation, no grass is ever allowed to absorb the moisture from the earth, or to take up the nutritious gases which ought to be appropriated exclusively to the corn.

Fourth—Deep planting. This probably operates favorably by giving the roots a bedding where the soil is always moist. Another advantage may be that the roots are thus not so liable to be broken by the plow in cultivation. But it must be here noted, that by Mr Young's method, the corn is 'laid by' before the roots are so extended as to be liable to much injury from the plow.

Fifth and last.—It will be observed that, by Mr Young's method, the soil is kept very friable and loose, and that to a considerable depth. This may be considered the all-essential point in husbandry. One of the chief advantages of all manures is, so to divide the soil as to make it that the atmosphere, from which plants derive their principal nutriment, may freely penetrate to the roots of the plants. In such a loose soil, too, it is well known that much less rain is requisite than in a stiff, cold, close soil. For this reason, gravel, sand, or saw-dust is often the best manure that can be put upon a stiff soil. In the fall of the year, Mr Young turns down very deep a thick-rooted sod of eight years standing. The vegetable matter in the sod will obviously keep the soil very loose for a year or two by mechanical division, as well as by the slow fermentation of this matter in the soil. But this is not all. The soil is deeply broken up before planting; it is harrowed thoroughly as soon as the corn comes up, and then there is a rapid succession of plowing, until the ground is shaded by the corn, and plowing is no longer possible or necessary. No doubt the plow is preferable to the hand-hoe or cultivator in the case of Mr Young; for it makes the soil loose to a greater depth, and we have already explained that, according to his method, the roots of the corn are not exposed to injury from the plow.

Having explained Mr Y.'s method, we must now caution our readers that they must by no means plant as close as he does, until they plant also as early, and observe his other essential rules. Indeed we do not desire all our readers to adopt his method at once; but we do desire that they may understand that they cannot raise a large crop without leaving a certain number of stalks on the ground, nor without observing the other important conditions of which we have spoken.

Steaming Bread.—Not steam for making bread, good lady, but steam for making old bread into new. It is well known by every housewife, who has a family, that in baking a large batch of bread, some of the loaves will get dry and hard, before it is all used. In the first place, fill your porridge-pot about half full of water, and as quick as it boils have some short sticks or rods to lay in across the pot, close to the water; then put in your loaf, shut down the cover, and let it remain about fifteen or twenty minutes. However, you can try it with a fork, and when it is done put it on the table; and if you do n't say it is as good as new bread, if not better, (and more wholesome withal,) then you may set me down as a false prophet. L. DURAND.

Derby, Conn. [*Albany Cult.*

Corn soaked in ley, perseveringly used, has cured the disease in swine called kidney-worm, in numerous instances. A neighbor of ours succeeded with it in a very bad case. If breeders would give their hogs plenty of salt and brimstone, they would rarely be troubled with diseases.—*Dollar Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

MICROSCOPIC.

Sometime since, I saw in your Visitor a statement that apple-tree lice were legged animals. Dr. Z. Fisher, of Kennebunk, I believe, was the one who made the discovery. I have a small double glass, that magnifies but 10 lineally, 100 superficially, and of course 1000 in magnitude.

What is commonly called apple-tree lice, are but their hulk or houses, and never move more than any house. It contains from twenty to forty eggs, which look very much like the pismire's egg, but 1000 times smaller. They begin to hatch out the first of June. After they are out of their shell and hulk, they look much like their eggs. They have many legs, and eat through the bark into the wood; and when there are many of them, kill the limb, and sometimes the whole tree.

Scraping their houses off, and washing with strong lye or lime, soapsuds, or many other things, will kill them. The best time to examine with a microscope is a little before sundown, letting the light strike on what you are observing.

It is stated in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, that the mite takes five hundred steps in a second of time. I know not what mites they mean; but the mite on old cheese is a very slow walker for so small a thing; five steps instead of five hundred, are all he can make out, and his steps are easily counted. The mite on the outside of figs, and the weevil in rye meal, and grain, are about the same size of those in cheese; but they have more legs, and take more steps—perhaps twenty or thirty in a second of time. This is the extent. They all appear very much like cabbage lice, only one thousand times smaller.

This same Encyclopedia says also that the gnat or midge moves his wings two thousand times in a second. Now the heron, and eagle, which weigh about ten pounds, move their wings but twice a second—the crow twice—the swallow three or four times, (which weigh about an ounce)—the bumble bee forty—the honey bee sixty—the musquito one hundred—the gnat about two hundred. The partridge, which is larger than the crow, moves her wings oftener, on account of a heavy body, compared with her wings—probably ten or twelve times in a second. So as to bees, they move their wings faster than flies, because their bodies are heavier in comparison.

It has been said that every pebble is peopled with animalculæ; and that all fluids are filled with them. I think not so. True, in vinegar and other mucilaginous liquids there are many, and sometimes so large as to be seen with the naked eye, but distilled vinegar or pure water has none. I have not been able to discover but two or three kinds in water; one looks like an eel, another, which is very small, like a toad or frog. In most flowers two or three kinds also can be seen; the smallest is very like the red lady-bug, or garden spider, only a thousand times smaller. You will see the same on rocks, especially where there is new and very fine moss. Their step is not over thirty in a second.

I have seen by the solar microscope, a louse magnified as large as an ox; but in a drop of pure water thus magnified, nothing was to be seen but water, or perhaps a little dust. Therefore I do not believe in these millions of animalculæ. Indeed, if there were as many as some pretend, I could see them with "my" microscope, even if were they one hundred times smaller than the red bug in flowers and on the moss of rocks, or the frog-looking creature in water, which is the smallest I have been able to see. These are sufficiently minute and curious for me, but some people are like my aunt Sally, who could not think of mediocrity, but every thing was the very biggest, or a "leetle the leetlest she ever did see," and her last cold was always the worst.

I wish some one could tell how to destroy the powder bug on vines. I have tried many ways to no effect, except catching them and knocking their brains out.

The wind was east when I wrote the above.

H. F.

EARL OF LEICESTER.

We observe with regret, by the late European news, that the Earl of Leicester died recently in England in the 91st year of his age. This illustrious man was better known in this country by the name of *Mr Coke*, of *Holkham*, a name which he had ennobled while he bore it, by the practice of every virtue which lend a charm to human actions, and dignify man in the walks of life. It is only since the ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne, that Mr Coke would receive title, having refused it from the hands of the late William IV., and we believe also, from those of George IV.; but when again presented him by the young Queen, the old man could no longer resist a boon coming from the hands of his sovereign, and that sovereign the daughter of his old friend and associate, the Duke of Kent. To have refused under such circumstances, would have been doing a violence to former friendships and the promptings of gallantry, and he consented to have restored, in his own person, that title which, in a former century, had belonged to his forefathers. In receiving this distinguished mark of favor, it was admitted on all hands, that *title* imparted no dignity to Mr Coke, who as the representative of his county, had won more honor in the House of Commons by his patriotic and generous bearing, than could be conferred by all the titles within the gift of the crown. To be called, and to deserve being called, the *Great Commoner of England*, was, indeed, enough to fill the measure of any man's ambition.

But however high this good man stood as a British statesman, his claims to public gratitude rested on a more exalted basis—he was, in the broadest sense of the term, *an agricultural benefactor*. No man ever lived who had done more to advance the cause of enlightened husbandry, or to elevate the character of the tillers of the earth—to him, as much as to any other individual, is England indebted for the present improved state of her agriculture. He was not a mere *theoretical talker*, but an *actor*, and his own estates are evidences of the truth of what we say. Many portions of those estates, which, when they came into his management, were *floating beds of sand*, have not only been improved, but changed in the very texture of their soil. By the addition of *clay* and *marl*, he converted thousands of acres of such *sands* as we have described, into *productive loams*—lands which fifty years ago, would bring nothing but peas, are now among the best wheat soils in the kingdom. He was, too, among the most zealous improvers of stock, and to his munificence is our country mainly indebted for the introduction, within the last thirty years, of those beautiful Devons, which are now to be found every where over our wide-spread domain, most of them having proceeded from a present of *six*, which he made to our accomplished countrywoman, the Marchioness of Wellesley, and by her to her venerable father, and late father-in-law, both at the time, and one of them now, residents of our city.

During the whole of our revolutionary struggle, Mr Coke was the firm and consistent friend of America, and from that period to the hour of his death, he was as warmly attached to our country. At Holkham our countrymen ever found that welcome, which an English country gentleman knows so well how to give, and now, that he sleeps with his fathers, we feel that this notice is due to his memory.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Destruction of Moles.—The following recipes for destroying moles, we extract from an English work by Charles Fothergill, of Salisbury, England. —*Amer. Farmer.*

"1. Make a paste with powdered hellebore roots, wheat flour, and ground glass; place it near their holes to eat, and you will soon destroy them.

"2. Make a mixture of brimstone, rosin, and turpentine; put them into a horn with a narrow neck, first enveloping the same in tar; set fire to the tow thus prepared; then insert the mouth of the horn into the burrow of the mole, and he will soon be suffocated to death."

Manure.—Put on your land all the manure that can be scraped from your premises, or that you are entitled to from the road. Leave not a particle in the barn-yard. It matters not how coarse or long it is if you can plow it in. All you can get from it before another season, is clear gain, for it will lose but little more under the ground with a crop over it, than exposed to the action of the sun and rains in the yard. If it cannot be used, place it in heaps and cover it two feet thick with earth, which will inhale and retain most of its enriching gases till wanted.—*Amer. Agricult.*

Preservation of Grain.—A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet says, that "in a late visit to a branch of the Cooper family in New Jersey, he observed that the grain of different descriptions was stowed away in large strong iron-bound casks; and in these the wheat, &c., was preserved for any period, no matter how long, without fear of the weevil, grain-worm, vermin, damp or mouldiness. The grain is introduced by a funnel through the bung-hole; and when full the cask is carefully closed, and made air-tight, and kept in that state by occasionally driving the hoops. The casks are laid on sleepers so high that a bushel measure can be placed under them, when it is necessary to draw the grain."

Education is a companion which no misfortune can repress, no clime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave—at home a friend, abroad an introduction; in solitude a solace; in society an ornament; it chastens vice; it guides virtue; and is the grace of genius. Without it what is man? A slave.—*Selected.*

Frazer says—"I certainly blame no lady who has been accustomed to the ordinary elegancies of life, for refusing to marry a poor man; but must beg my sweet friends to recollect, that though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing *but* money, is still poorer."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1842.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Today commences the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables, in the rooms of the Horticultural Society. The exhibition is to be continued through the two following days. We hope that there will be a full attendance at the rooms, and that a generous public will, on this only week in the year when admission fees are taken at the door, flock to the exhibition and contribute to the funds of the Society. At all seasons of the year, when any thing worth exhibiting can be found, the Society's rooms are open, and the fruits and flowers may be seen there every Saturday morning, by any one disposed to call.

There the finest specimens of every beautiful flower, of every choice fruit, and every valuable vegetable may be seen. There the flowers and fruits from one garden may be compared with those of another. There cultivators can compare processes and results, and mutually assist each other in their good works. There a generous spirit of emulation is engendered and kept up: there fruits can be identified and their names learned. There the desire to excel in making the earth furnish the loveliest and most perfect flowers, or the most beautiful and delicious fruits, is created and fostered. There too, weekly, the eye of the mere visitor may feast on the beauty, the delicacy and the richness of the best flowers from many a fine garden and green-house. There the mouth longs to be better acquainted with the rich, ripe fruits that load the table.

This Society contributes largely to the innocent and desirable pleasures of the city, while it sends its stimulus and gives instruction to gardeners and farmers not in the immediate vicinity alone, but far abroad over the country.

The well formed opinions of its members in regard to fruits are made known to all who will take the trouble to inquire, and they are passed along, more or less modified, from mouth to mouth, and from farm to farm, until they have a favorable influence upon many cultivators in their choice of fruits. The action of the Society in introducing and improving varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, and smaller fruits, and also its benefits to flowers and vegetables, cannot be very definitely defined, and yet there can be no doubt that our flowers are fairer, our fruits more delicious and our vegetables more valuable for what this Society has done.

Its members deserve encouragement and approbation. They were not many in their infancy, but they were faithful and persevering. They have gone on doing, for *their own pleasure*, a good work, the benefits of which, hundreds and thousands share. We trust that the partakers of the good will visit the rooms this week, and thus encourage their benefactors to go on. The show itself will unquestionably be very fine—well worth seeing.

At the dinner on Friday evening, Champagne and Madeira will be missing—but Misses and Madams will supply their places.

Cranberries.—As far as we can learn, there are few—*very few*—cranberries in this vicinity. Did the vines over-bear last year, so as to form no fruit the present season, or did the frost about the 10th of June, destroy the fruit—or was the cause something else than either of these?

SOWED CORN.

The article in another column from Hon. John Welles upon the weight of his fodder corn, is worthy of attention. The article bears on its face, to us, evidence of the fairness of the trial; and the result is not greater than can be often reached by any farmer. At least we should so infer from the facts that several years since, the editor's father weighed the produce of one square rod of rich land sowed with Southern corn in drills, and obtained about 37 tons per acre; and last week, his brother in Wenham weighed the stalks from one square rod, similarly planted—but the land less rich—and obtained at the rate of between 21 and 22 tons per acre. A gentleman from Worcester county, recently stated to us that he has this year obtained a much larger result than either of the above. We hope he will take the hint and give us a statement.

How much of this will stock ordinarily leave uneaten when it is given to them green?—how much will they waste when given to them dried?—how much does it shrink in curing?—these are questions which we must ask experimenters to determine.

Another question has been in our mind for some weeks past. The Southern corn gives a greater yield than Northern; but we fancy that our cattle like the stalks of the Northern best. And our question is, which will produce the *most palatable* food at the same expense? We are in doubt, and should be happy to have the doubt removed by any one who can furnish facts, or the results of accurate observations.

CATTLE SHOWS, FAIRS, &c.

Mass. Horticultural Society's Annual Exhibition at Boston, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany, Sept. 28 and 29.

American Institute, at New York, Oct. 12, 19 and 20.

The Rhode Island Agricultural Society have postponed their Cattle Show for the present year. The election of officers will take place at the Society's Hall in Pawtuxet, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Berkshire Co. Society, at Pittsfield, Oct. 5 and 6.

Essex Co. Society, at South Andover, Sept. 28.

The time of the exhibitions of the other County Socities not ascertained.

WEEDS—WEEDS.

The wet and warmth of the weather generally for the last six weeks, have caused the weeds to get the upper hands in very many fields. It is not well to let them shed their seeds upon the ground. If you can possibly find time to cut them off or pull them up, do it.

POTATOES.

How is the yield to be? Some farmers—and those *not grumblers*—tell us that the crop is less than the vines indicate—that there are but few in a hill.

☞We thank Rev. G. B. Perry, of Bradford, for a Seedling Apple, which to our taste is equal to the Porter. A handsome fruit.

☞Keep the operatives in your manure manufactory well supplied with the "raw material."

☞In fatting your hogs this fall, make some experiments to determine the value of cooked and uncooked food—and, mind ye, send us the results for publication.

☞Don't withhold from publication the result of any experiment merely because it is unfavorable. Failures should be made known as well as successes.

☞This is a glorious world for the happy, and the most of us might be happy could we summon courage to be innocent.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept 10, 1842.

Crawford's Early Peaches, measuring 10 inches round and weighing 8 oz.—of superior flavor and beauty—from N. D. Chase, Lynn.

Thomas's Plum and Bleeker's Gage, from Wm. Thomas, Boston.

Bartlett, Valle Franche and Harvard Pears, from E. Brown, Lynn.

Red Rareripe and Early George Peaches, from Samuel Tufts, of Lynn—very fine specimens.

Moore Peach—fine specimens—from Thomas Hastings, East Cambridge.

Five dishes of fine Cushing Pears, from Samuel Pond.

Bonaparte Peach, introduced by the Count Survilliers, and the Crawford Peach—fine specimens—from Wm. Kenrick.

Andrews and Julienne Pears, from Otis Johnson, Lynn—fine specimens.

Williams' Seedling, Jalousie, Seckel, and Pears from Parris, Me.; and Peaches—fine specimens—from Geo. Brown, Beverly.

Bartlett Pears—beautiful; from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

Three varieties of Pears, seedlings, desirable kinds—from Joshua Wilder, Hingham, presented by Professor Russell.

Bartlett Pears and Hamburg Grapes, from Azel Bowditch, Roxbury.

Porter Apples, Lemon Clingstone Peaches—two varieties of Seedlings, Teton de Venus, Red Rareripe, George IV. and Gross Mignonne do. from J. L. L. F. Warren.

Henry Clay Peach, a large handsome seedling—flavor rather austere—from F. W. Lincoln, Canton.

White Hamburg or Nice Grapes, from J. O. Frost.

Orange, Common Red, and Cuba Tomatoes; Henri Van Mons Pears; Smyrna, Napoleon, and Green Minorca Melons—fine specimens—from Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline.

A fine specimen of Peaches from Col. Perkins, Brookline.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

N. B.—The President of the Society has received an acknowledgement from one of our most esteemed citizens, of the receipt of a basket of fruits, which was sent in the name of the Society, by some individual unknown to us at the time. The fruit is represented as being of excellent quality and a timely present. If the fruit had been indifferent, it would have been to our discredit. It will appear evident that the act was done without due reflection, and we trust will not be repeated hereafter without the knowledge of the government.

B. V. F.

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EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Sept. 3, 1842.

Dahlias, from the President of the Society, J. Cadness, (of the Public Garden,) H. W. Dutton, A. Bowditch and S. Sweetser.

Cactus Triangularis—from Messrs. Winship, Brighton.

Gladiolus florabundus—from A. H. Hovey.

Roses—Agrissina, White Tea, Blush and Yellow Tea, Triumph d' Luxenburgh, Yellow Noisette, &c. Seedling Verbenas. A beautiful flower of the Aloe. Flox Drummondi; Gladiolus Natilensess—from S. Sweetser, Woburn.

Balsams, China Roses and German Asters—fine—from S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

German Asters—good—from A. C. Hall, Roxbury.

Verbenas, from Thos. Mason, Boston.

Double Sunflower, from Mr Everett, Wrentham.

From J F. Trull, Dorchester—Dahlias, in great variety; Asters and Cut Powers.

Bouquets and Cut Dahlias, from Wm. Meller, Roxbury.

Roses and Bouquets, from Wm. Kenrick, Nonantum Hill.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by W. E. Carter—Dahlias; a Seedling Phlox, white striped (beautiful)—Bignonia grandiflora, Magnolia glauca, and Bouquets.

Dahlias and Asters, from Parker Barnes.

Twelve Bouquets, from Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline.

Dahlias and Bouquets, from Hovey & Co.

Dahlias and Bouquets, from J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

☞The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 12th and 13th of September, and will retain the specimens sent subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented, is respectfully requested.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Aug. 31 3w

THIRD GRAND DAHLIA SHOW

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The third Annual Dahlia Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Societys' room, No. 23 Tremont Row, on Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of September next, when premiums to the amount of upwards of $200 will be awarded for the best specimens.

A circular, containing a schedule of the prizes, and the rules and regulations which will be observed in the exhibition of flowers, will be ready for distribution, and may be had on application, at the Societys' room, on the last Saturday in August.

All cultivators who intend to exhibit, must signify their intention to do so, and in what class or classes, *on, or before Saturday*, the 17th of September, at which time the Flower Committee, will meet at the Societys' room at 10 1-2 o'clock in the morning to appoint judges to decide upon the respective merits of the flowers, and award the prizes. All cultivators who do not signify their intention to exhibit on or before the above day, will be excluded from premiums.

All flowers must be arranged in the stands by 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to allow sufficient time for the judges to examine the flowers. The exhibition will be open to the public at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Per order of the Committee. C. M. HOVEY,
Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenof the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Sept. 11.

Sept.	1842.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	5	61	72	69	S. E.
Tuesday,	6	53	67	60	N.
Wednesday,	7	49	73	61	S. W.
Thursday,	8	58	72	58	W.
Friday,	9	54	56	53	E.
Saturday,	10	50	61	53	E.
Sunday,	11	49	66	64	S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 12, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 650 Beef Cattle, 900 Stores, 3800 Sheep and 650 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* Former prices for second and third qualities were not sustained. We quote a few extra $5 00. First quality, $4 50 a 4 75. Second quality, $3 75 a 4 25. Third quality $3 00 a 3 50.

Stores.—Two year old $7 a 12. Three year old, $14 a 20.

Sheep.—We notice lots sold for 75, 88cts., 1,00, 1 25, 1 33, and $1 42. Wethers, $1,25, 1,50, and 1,75.

Swine.—Good lots to peddle 2 3-4 for sows and 3 3-4 for Barrows. Old hogs, 3 cts. At retail from 3 1-2 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 50 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

During the past three days, there have been sales of about 20,000 bushels yellow round and flat Corn, the former at 61c. and the other, 58c. per bushel.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 63 to 65—Southern, round yellow, old, 60 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, 58 a 00—do. do. white do. 00 a 55--do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley — a — —Rye, Northern, 70 a 75 —do. Southern, 60 a 62 — Oats, Southern, 26 a 28—Northern do. 30 to 31—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 25.—Shorts, per double bush. 22 a 25—Bran, 20 a 22.

FLOUR. The sales of Genesee have been very extensive, most of the receipts have been via Railroad, and have been taken at the depot on arrival at 4 87 a 5 for good common brands, and fancy 5 06 a 5 18 per bbl.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 50 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $5 25 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $0 00 a — —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 12½ a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $5 12½ a 5 25 —Alexandria, wharf mountain, —$ 00 a — —Georgetown, $5 37 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 12½ a 0 00— do fancy brands $5 18 a 5 25 — Ohio via Canal. $5 00 a 5 12½—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 75 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. In Beef and Pork, there is but little doing beyond the wants of the trade and for vessels' use, one or two parcels have been taken of the former for exportation, at quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 75 a 9 00—Navy—$0 00 a 0 00.—No. 1, 6 25 a 6 75—do Prime $4 00 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 0 a 00 00—do Clear $10 00 a 10 50 do. Mess, 7 00 a 8 00—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $5 00 a 5 50 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $10 00 a 10 50— Butter, shipping, 6 a 8—do store, uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 14 a 16,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 8 — do South and Western, 7 a 7 1-2, Hams, Boston, 6 a 7 — do Southern and Western, 4 a 6—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4—do new milk, 5 a 6 1-2.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

The transactions in both fleece and pulled have been to a fair extent, without any material change in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.--American full blood do 35 a 37--Do 3-4 do 32 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 32--1-4 and common do 25 a 28 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 28— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10--Saxony, clean,—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 28 a 30—No. 2 do do do 20 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

There have been none of the new crop inspected, and prices are not yet established.

1st sort, Mass. 1842 per lb 0 a 00.—2d do do do 0 a 0.

HAY, per ton, $16 to 18—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16

CHEESE--Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Those who intend to form plantations of the Strawberry are informed that the month of August is the most suitable time. By planting out the sets, early fruit may be obtained the next season.

The subscribers offer the following fine varieties for sale at reduced prices, viz:—

Early Virginia. Very early and prolific, a well known and highly esteemed variety, and decidedly the most profitable variety in cultivation. Price $1 per hundred.

Keen's Seedling. One of the largest and highest flavored varieties known. Price $2 per hundred.

Methven Castle. A late hardy variety, good bearer: fruit of the largest size. Price $2 per hundred.

English Wood. Well known as a late and very productive variety, succeeding and continuing in bearing several weeks after other sorts have disappeared from the market. Price $1 per hundred.

Bishop's Orange. A new and desirable variety, a very great bearer, and excellent quality. Price $4 per hundred.

Hovey's Seedling. Fruit of the very largest size, of superior quality, perfectly hardy and a great bearer. The foliage of this splendid variety, is very beautiful, and is a great favorite with all who have cultivated it. One doll. per doz. Price $5 per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. Fruit long, oval shaped, free bearer and very hardy. Price $1 per hundred.

We have also a few dozen of the Downton, Myotts and Elton Strawberry plants; new varieties and very highly esteemed. Price 18 per doz.

J. BRECK & CO. 51 and 52 North Market st. Boston.
Aug. 10. 3w.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price $1.
Boston, April 13.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO. No. 51 & 52, North Market st., Boston. July 13

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOFT HANDS.

There are false ideas of dignity, politeness and beauty in the world, as well as false ideas on almost all subjects. A small key unlocks a large house. So the expression of one thought will give us insight into a large region of mind. "Why don't you wear gloves?" says a gentleman to a lady with whom he is walking. "I dislike the feeling of them," says the lady. "You should accustom yourself to them." "Why?" "Because your hands would be much more soft and beautiful." Granted—they might be to some; but there are different ideas of beauty—false and true. Let us think a little about these soft hands: A certain amount of physical exercise is necessary, to secure health of body and mind. Where are intellectual giants found? Are they found in the families of kings or nobles? No. Thrones have been filled by idiots, and monsters not unfrequently. Empty titles have descended on empty heads, and the nobility and gentry, the rich and inefficient, are often well nigh *mindless*. Look at society as it is at present. See our men of business, racked with ten thousand cares, torn by ten thousand fears, suffering daily martyrdom, with no time to cultivate their intellectual powers—their minds running to waste, their moral powers often vitiated, and a noble soul degraded even to fraud—and for what? Because they must *get, get, get*. They have perhaps a wife and half a dozen daughters, with *beautiful soft hands*, hanging upon their single arm. The wife cannot make home happy and desirable without servants, because it will spoil her *soft hands*. If sickness enters the dwelling, (and where healthful activity is wanting, sickness is a frequent guest,) the daughters are inefficient. The father's heart is not cheered, his cares are not lightened, nor his hearth made cheerful by his daughters' timely labor. Why? They must have *soft hands*. They may have intellectual capacity, ability of a high order—but without exercise—active physical exercise—these cannot be developed. Study and labor *must* be combined, else there is listlessness and ennui: the mind sympathizes with a diseased body. There is often—perhaps always—a disease, a morbid developement of the animal propensities, and in the words of another, "the heart eats itself out." This is never the case where there is mental culture combined with bodily labor.

If men wish to be chained to the oar for life, to support useless lumber in mind and body, in those women who hang dead weights upon them, let them encourage the growth of *soft hands*, and they may rest assured that by next generation, *soft heads* will be added to the hands.

Men are unjust to themselves, when they labor so as to make life an intolerable burden, merely to supply artificial wants, or gratify a foolish taste, which results in making those depending on them helpless and sickly. They do not wish to spend their own lives in misery, or make those they love miserable, but in gratifying this silly taste for *soft hands*, they do both—and so, it is to be feared, will they continue to do, till industry is ennobled and made attractive and honorable.—*Bost. Times.*

Wanted.—Girls want good husbands; young men want prudent and sweet tempered wives. Dandies and fashionable ladies who screw their waists to resemble a wasp, want common sense.

"Hallon, you man with the pail and frock!" said a British officer, as he brought his fiery steed to a stand in front of Governor Chittenden's dwelling—"Can you inform me whether His Excellency the Governor of Vermont resides here?"

"He does," was the response of the man, still wending his way to the pig-stye.

"Is His Excellency at home?" continued the stranger.

"Most certainly," replied the man of the frock.

"Take my horse by the bit, then," said the officer, "I have business to transact with your *master*."

Without a second bidding the man done as requested, and the officer alighted and made his way up to the door and gave the pannel several hearty taps with the butt of his riding whip—for be it known, in those days of republican simplicity, knockers and bells, like servants, were in but little use. The good dame of the house answered the summons in person; and having seated the officer and ascertained his desire to see the Governor, departed to inform her husband of the guest's arrival; but on ascertaining that the officer had made a *hitching post* of her husband, she immediately returned and informed the officer that the Governor was engaged in the yard, and could not well wait upon his Honor and his *horse* at the same time. The predicament of the officer can be better imagined than described.—*Selected.*

Causes of Death amongst Women.—The mortality of English women by consumption may be ascribed partly to the in-door life which they lead, and partly to the compression of the chest, by costume. In both ways they are deprived of free draughts of vital air, and the altered blood deposits tuberculous matter with a most fatal facility. Thirtyone thousand English women annually die of this incurable malady. Will not this impressive fact induce persons of rank and influence to set their country women right in the article of dress, and lead them to abandon a practice which disfigures the body, strangles the chest, produces nervous or other disorders, and has an unquestionable tendency to implant hectic malady in the frame? Girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages than boys.—*English Register.*

The Olden Times of England.—The records of the Corporation of Canterbury for the year 1535, contain the following items: "Paid for bringing a heretic from London, 14s. 8d.; for a load and a half of wood to burn him, 2s.; for gunpowder, 1d.; a stake and staple, 8d."

English Grammar.—"Did it rain tomorrow?" asked the Dutchman. "I guess it was," replied the Frenchman.

Quite an animated discussion is going on among ornithologists down east, upon the following question:—"Which is the mother of the chicken—the hen that laid the egg or the hen that hatched it?"

Franklin says that "seven hours sleep is enough for a scholar, eight for a laborer, and nine for a *hog*." Who flutters?

"Can you tell me the way to the penitentiary?" asked a stranger. "Yes, sir—pick the first man's pocket that you meet."

"How do you do, Mr Smith?"

"Do *what*?"

"Why, how do you find yourself?"

"I never lose myself."

"Well, how have you been?"

"Been—been *where*?"

"Out upon your nonsense! How do you *feel*?"

"Feel of me and see."

"Good morning, Mr Smith."

"No, 't is n't—it 's a confounded wet and nasty morning."—*Western pap.*

It is very agreeable when making a call upon a friend, to be met at the door by a large growling ugly barking dog.

When is a man over head and ears in debt? Until his hat is paid for.

Why are a lawyer and a lover alike? Because they go to *court*.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at $2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston.
May 18.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

This is a splendid article. It will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

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